



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

Another Supreme Court. By Wm. Renwick Riddell.

In What Classes of Subjects can a State Sue Another in the Supreme Court? By Walter S. Penfield.

How Does the Supreme Court Endeavor to Obtain Presence of Defendant States? By William I. Hull.

There are also appended (1) a report of the committee upon the duty of courts to refuse to execute statutes in contravention of the fundamental law, (2) the history of the privy council as a legal tribunal or court.

CASES AND READINGS ON THE JURISDICTION AND PROCEDURE OF THE FEDERAL COURTS. By George W. Rightmire. Pp. XVI, 892. Cincinnati: The W. H. Anderson Co., 1917.

The case method is here applied to a field hitherto covered by lectures and text-books. The cases relate principally to jurisdiction and only incidentally to procedure. Special subjects, such as bankruptcy, admiralty and maritime jurisdiction and patents are omitted. An appendix contains the Judiciary Act of 1789, 1875, 1888 and 1891. The judicial code of 1911 is omitted on the ground that it is easily accessible, and may be obtained from the superintendent of documents of the United States. It may be questioned whether the topic warrants the case-book treatment or can be presented as well as by the old method, coupled with the now generally introduced Practice Courts. In the present glut of topics for law school work, it is doubtful whether room can properly be found for this subject in an already over-crowded curriculum. The book is quite comprehensive and well arranged, and appears well adapted as a case book for class work.

THE CARNEGIE ENDOWMENT YEAR BOOK. 1917.

The Year Book of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace for 1917, reveals a wide field of constantly extending activity.

The Endowment is an educational, scientific and economic research institution, working along the lines of a better understanding of the problems of international relations, and a wider diffusion of the fundamental principles of international law, upon the recognition and development of which the future peace of the civilized world may well be said to depend.

A comprehensive understanding of the wide field of study covered by the Endowment activities is obtained from the list of its publications, varying from small pamphlets to large volumes, of which no less than sixty-nine titles are listed in the Year Book. Many of them are distributed gratuitously; those which appeal to a limited class of specialists and experts are sold at a price; but in order that everybody may have access to them, the Endowment has established a chain of Depository Libraries, widely distributed in the principal cities and in educational institutions and public libraries of the United States and other countries, where they are freely accessible. A list of these free depository libraries, 626 in number, is published in the Year Book.